Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1807. [No. 1958.

SALES AT VENDUE.

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WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ *Marshal's* Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in the case of Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front, and in depth 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*
For D. C. Brent, *Marshal.*

June 24. dts

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.

George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Certificate for Twenty-five Shares of Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, dated May 23, 1798—No. 7011, and 7035—and issued in the name of *Mary Conway*. Application will be made to the President and Directors of the aforesaid Company, for a renewal of said Certificate, by the executors of Richard Conway, deceased.

July 3 d2w

For Sale,

A stout *NEGRO WOMAN*, about thirty-six years of age. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26. d

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herring,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia Importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. JAGO de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
89 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 *barrels,*
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 26. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19. eotf

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, } *FRESH*
15 do. young hyson } *TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20 d.

JAMES BAGON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stc spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

FOR SALE,

The staunch Brigantine
HARMONY,
(Of Boston)
ROBERT HENRY, Master;

Now lying at Hartshorne's wharf. She is 118 tons burden, completely equipped, and a remarkable fast sailer. A bargain will be given if immediate application is made to

John G. Ladd.

July 10. d

Landing,

And for Sale on board said Brig,
50 tons Plaister Paris
110 boxes mould and dip't Candles
50 boxes Soap
4 kegs Beef's Tongues.

Apply as above.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &C.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons near town, a chesnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a large blaze in his face, his right hind foot a little swelled near the hoof, a small sore on his breast occasioned by a recent hurt, carries his tail high. The above reward will be given if taken up within twenty miles of town and brought home, and a reward at the rate of *Five Dollars* for every twenty miles, if taken up at any greater distance.

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6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

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50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
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Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, for spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

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A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
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Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

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R. I. Taylor.

July 6. d6t

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States,

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district of Virginia.

Continuation of the Debate on the motion for a subpœna Duces Tecum.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 10.

Mr. *Wirt*. The counsel for the prosecution do not deny that the general subpœna *ad testificandum*, may be issued to summon the president of the U S. and that he is as amenable to that process as any other citizen. If his public functions disable him from obeying the process, that would be a satisfactory excuse for his non-attendance *pro hoc vice*; but does not go to prove his total exemption from the process. We think farther, sir, that a man standing in the situation of the prisoner, has also the right to demand all papers material for his defence, wheresoever they may be, the disclosure of which will not compromit the national safety: but then the papers required must be shewn to be material for his defence. The subpœna *ad testificandum* is a matter of right, and the prisoner might have demanded it from the clerk without the intervention of the court: but here is a motion for a subpœna *duces tecum*, to compel the president to produce certain papers of state, the materiality of which is not shewn.

I shall contend first, sir, that the *subpœna duces tecum* is not a process of right; that the motion for it, is a motion addressed to the discretion of the court; and that the court may award or withhold it as they see fit.

In the next place, I shall contend that this discretion of the court should be controuled and determined only by the relevancy and materiality of the papers required.

And, thirdly, that in the present instance, the relevancy and materiality of the papers required, is so far from being shewn, that from every thing which appears they are both immaterial and irrelevant.

I shall proceed to shew in the first place that the *subpœna duces tecum* is not a process of right; but that the application for it, is addressed merely to the discretion of the court.

Mr. *Wickham*. That is admitted, sir: we admit that it is an application to the sound discretion of the court.

Mr. *Wirt*. I thank you for the admission, sir, you have relieved me from the unnecessary trouble of so much of my argument. It being conceded then, that this is an application to the discretion of the court, the question naturally presents itself, by what circumstances should that discretion be controuled and determined? Should it be by the mere wish of the prisoner? If so, it is in vain that the court possesses any discretion on the subject: the only discretion exercised about it is the discretion of the prisoner; he has but to ask and have: and by his mere wish, he changes this from a process flowing from the discretion of the court, into a process of absolute right. Consider this wide and bold doctrine on the ground of expediency—would you summon any private individual from the remotest part of the U. S. to produce a paper on the mere wish of the prisoner, without his defining the paper and shewing how it bore upon his defence? If you would, you put the pursuits and the peace of every individual in the U. S. at the mercy of the prisoner's caprices and resentments. This argument from inconvenience assumes an attitude of the most awful and alarming importance, when you extend it to a case like this before the court. A prisoner seldom has any cordial amity for the government by which he is prosecuted for a crime. The truth is, that he feels himself in a state of war with that government; and the more desperate his case, the more ardent will be his spirit of revenge. Would you expose the offices of state to be ravaged at the mere pleasure of a prisoner? Who, if he feels that he must fall, would pant for nothing more anxiously than "to grace his fall and make his ruin glorious" by dragging down with him the bright and splendid edifice of the government. Sir, if Aaron Burr has the right, at his mere wish, to call one paper from the government, he has the same right to call any other; and so, one after another, might divulge and proclaim to the world, every document and every secret of state; however delicate our foreign relations might be, and however ruinous the disclosure to the honor and prosperity of the country. These, sir, are topics offered to the discretion of the court. It is certainly much to be wished, that a rule could be devised which while it should protect the rights of the prisoner, should also protect the public offices from being wantonly and *unnecessarily* violated. I think there is such a rule—it is this:—It is by requiring that the prisoner who calls for a paper, should shew that the paper applies to his case, and is requisite for his defence. When he shall have done this, I hold that he will be entitled to call for any paper: It will then rest with the president of the U. S. the officer appointed by the people to watch over the national safety; to say whether that safety will be endangered by divulging the paper. Surely, sir, justice to the prisoner requires no more than that he should possess such papers as are material for his defence; and will not the court require that he should shew that materiality before they give way to his call; if they do it, if they say that it is enough for the prisoner to wish a paper to have it; they will themselves as well as the chief magistrate of the union be in danger of becoming the mere ministers of the prisoner's whim, or malice and resentment. By adopting the rule which I have proposed, they avoid these consequences and do all that justice requires for the prisoner.

When this subject was first mentioned, it was said by one of your honors that it is usual to award the *subpœna duces tecum* on the mere motion of the party, unsupported by any affidavit as to the purpose for which the paper was required. This is true, sir; such an affidavit is not generally required; but why is it not? Because the relevancy and materiality of the paper are admitted by the adverse counsel, or are palpable from the nature of the issue and of the paper required. The docket, for example, presents the case of a writ of right or an action of ejectment: the name of the action, shews that the title of land is in question—one of the parties moves for a *subpœna duces tecum* directed to the clerk of another court, and requiring him to bring up a deed or a will which forms a link in the chain of his title. The adverse counsel if he be present, admits by his silence the propriety of the motion: or if his silence has not that effect the nature of the issue and of the paper required shews at once the relevancy and materiality of the latter. Hence it has happened, that these motions are usually unsupported by affidavit. But is this the case here? The relevancy and materiality of the papers called for, are not admitted by us: are the relevancy and materiality palpable from the nature of the points in issue and the papers required? Let us see if they be. The two charges against the prisoner are, first of high treason; and secondly, misdemeanor, in-setting on foot an expedition against the territories of a nation with whom we are at peace; for the purpose of his defence, he says he wants a letter from gen. Wilkinson to the president; which letter contains a declaration of his guilt; and also certain orders from the department of war, which he says directed the burning and destruction of himself, *his people* and his property. Now, sir, what possible tendency can either of these papers have to acquit the prisoner of the treason or the misdemeanor. As to the orders which have been depicted as being so sanguinary and despotic, I affirm, with the power of proof to support me, that such orders never were given: though if it be true, that Aaron Burr had placed himself in a state of war with his country; was aiming a blow at the vitals of our government and liberty, and that blow could be averted in no other way, I hold that his destruction would have been a virtue, a great and glorious virtue. Affairs, however, had not reached that desperate crisis. We have seen the orders, sir, and at a proper time will produce them; the very orders to lieutenant Shaw, which the prisoner has so often mentioned, as having been published in the Natchez Gazette: those orders are not as he has described them, they are simply orders to apprehend Aaron Burr, and *if it shall become necessary for that purpose* to destroy *his boats*. These are the bloody orders which have been so often mentioned with looks of such tragic and mysterious import! Suppose the orders were as barbarous as he has described them, and that the emergency did not justify them; they prove the administration wrong; but do they prove or tend to prove Aaron Burr innocent. If the president were on his trial, for having issued these orders, it would be necessary to hear the orders themselves, in order to ascertain their merits and demerits. But the question is not now as to the guilt or innocence of the president; it is as to the guilt or innocence of Aaron Burr, on the charge of treason and misdemeanor, and whether the president has acted right or wrong does not and cannot affect the question of Burr's guilt or innocence. The charges against him are to be proved by witnesses on the part of the U. S. if these witnesses do not prove the charges, there is an end of the enquiry; but if they do, I ask whether it be possible that his production of the president's orders even in his own terms, will remove that evidence of his guilt? Every judgement must answer no; and if so, the orders are clearly immaterial for his defence. But although the affidavit does not attempt to shew, wherein these orders are material for the prisoners defence, Mr. Martin has attempted to supply that omission by his argument. It seems these orders were so lawless that Burr had a right to resist them; and whatever he has done has been in self defence against these orders. It would be easy, sir, to expose the flimziness and fallacy of this pretext by a reference to dates, the man cannot have a very chronological head who can impute crimes throughout 1805, 1806, to orders issued in the last month of the last year, or the beginning of 1807. But without stopping to analize more minutely, this strange anachronism, let us enquire into this doctrine of resistance which Mr. Martin has advocated. I am not an advocate for passive obedience and non-resistance. I do not think as Mr. Martin has asked, that a man becomes a God when he becomes a President: I think he does not become a God even by becoming a King or an Emperor; on the contrary, I think that a man, who, in a government like ours, even aspires to become one, *approaches in point of character, a class of beings very opposite to Gods*. But ascending again to our president, he is bound by his oath of office to take care that the laws shall be carried into effect. By the particular act of congress which prescribes the punishment of the misdemeanor charged on the prisoner, the president is authorised and required to call on the naval and military force of the country to defeat the enterprise: in the present instance, he has done so and given orders for the apprehension of the offender: and we are told that Aaron Burr, instead of submitting himself to the laws and justice of his country, had a right to resist these orders. That Aaron Burr was to be the judge, whether he should obey, or not, orders proceeding from the lawfully constituted authorities of his country; and that if he thought them unlawful he had a right to resist them by force: if this be so, there is an end to government; every individual in the country, I presume, has, at least, the same rights with Aaron Burr; and if he has the right of submitting to, or resisting the laws and officers of the government as he pleases, every body else has the same right; then where is the use of our constitution, laws or officers, we might as well abolish them all, and return to a state of nature. But, sir, neither Aaron Burr nor any other individual carries about him this dispensing power. It is clear that the very act of resistance, of which Mr. Martin has spoken, was itself an act of treason. Before the orders can be material for his defence on this ground, it must be determined that he has the right of resistance, but as I presume it to be impossible, that the court can entertain this latter opinion, I conclude that the orders in question cannot be relevant or material to his defence in this light; and no other has been presented, or I believe, can be presentee.

Let us now consider the letter from general Wilkinson to the president, and enquire how that touches either of the issues in which the prisoner is involved, and how the production of the original letter is to operate to his benefit. If the letter be material at all, a copy will answer every purpose. The letter I presume from the use made of it by the president, is a public document and is lodged in the office of state. The law of the United States which establishes this office, contains the following clause: "And be it further enacted that the said secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department of such devise as the president of the United States shall approve; and all copies of records and papers in the said office, authenticated under the said seal, shall be evidence *equally as the original record or paper* 1st Vol. Laws of U. S. Chap. XIV, p 5,

Hence a copy of this letter will answer every purpose of the original; and it will be no more competent to general Wilkinson to deny the authenticated copy than the original. But let us see what use a copy of this letter can be to him? We know nothing of this letter except from the message of the president to which the counsel on the other side have referred us; and by this message it appears that it was from this letter connected with others that the president inferred the prisoner's guilt;—a letter then, which according to the only account we have had of it, contributes to establish the prisoners guilt, is required for the purpose of proving his innocence! But this letter we learn not from the affidavit but from argument, is required for the purpose of confronting general Wilkinson, if he should trip in his evidence:——At present then there is confessedly no issue to which this letter applies; but one may possibly occur by general Wilkinson's departing in his narrative from the statements of his letter. Now sir suppose a man should move you for a subpœna duces tecum in a civil question; stating indeed that there was at present no suit to which the paper could apply; but that he apprehended one *might* be brought in which it might be material: now where is the difference between such a motion and a very remote probability that gen. W. will produce an occasion for this letter, in contradicting by his parol testimony, the statements of his letter:—but let us press this point a little further: no one pretends to know any thing of the details of this letter; all we know of it is derived from the president's message; and from that all we learn of it, is its general character, that it goes to prove the guilt of Burr. Now in order to produce any collision between this letter and general W's parol evidence; the letter must have been an opposite character; that is, it must go to shew the innocence of Burr. If Wilkinson continues to avow the guilt of Burr, there will be no contradiction between his testimony and his letter and consequently there can be no confrontation between them, beneficial to the prisoner, there can be a confrontation in no other event, than that of his deposing to Burr's innocence. The result of the argument is that Burr apprehensive that the evidence of gen. W. may be favorable to him,—wishes the general's letter for the purpose of destroying that evidence and proving his own guilt. Again sir, I have never seen nor heard of an instance of this process being required to bring forward any paper, but where such a paper was in its *nature evidence*; for which either party had an equal right to call, and use it when produced. But it is obvious in this case and the present state of things *we* could not use the letter of general W. as evidence; altho' the opposite party should obtain the subpœna *duces tecum* for this paper and would seem thereby to have made it evidence and introduced it into the cause, yet after it comes *we* cannot use it; hence there is no reciprocity in it; the paper is not at present *evidence*, & therefore is not within the principle upon which this process is awarded. One more remark on this letter and I have done with it: I am not more an advocate for the needless multiplication of state secrets, than the gentlem who have preceded me. It looks too much like the mysteries of monarchy, and I hate monarchy with all its mysteries, as I do the mysterious movements of those who are lovers of monarchy. Yet it is obvious that there may be cases in which the very safety of the state may depend on concealing the views and operations of the government. I will instance in this very letter; I do not know what it contains: but it is from the general who commands on the Spanish frontiers. That the state of our affairs was and is with Spain not the most amicable is well understood. We know that our affairs in that quarter wear even at this time the most lowering aspect; suppose this letter should contain a scheme of war; a project of attack; would it be proper to divulge and proclaim it even to Spain herself. If the letter contains any such thing I have no doubt that the president ought and will conceal at least so much of it. This however will be a question with him, when the paper shall be called for; and a question which he alone is competent to decide.

From what has been said, I take it to be clear that the relevancy and materiality of these papers for the prisoner's defence, are not palpable by comparing the nature of the papers with the nature of the issues: and being neither self evident nor admitted, I hold that the party is bound to shew at least by his affidavit wherein they are relevant and material. This he has not pretended to do, in the affidavit offered to the court; for in that he has merely stated in terms the most loose and vague, that he believes these papers *may* be material for his defence. Sir, he might take the same oath as to any paper in the offices of

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state, without the possibility of proving him forsworn; for he swears merely to a conjecture; and whether he entertains it or not can never be decisively known to any but himself. Will you lay open the public offices to be ransacked by conjectural affidavits? Will you adopt a precedent which will put it in the power of the enemies of the government at any time and without the hazard of punishment, to explore your offices with the worst of views and harrass the officers themselves at their discretion? Sir, I wish the prisoner to have a fair trial. I wish him to possess every atom of evidence which can contribute to his acquittal. But these papers appear to me not calculated to touch the issue; and still less calculated to do the prisoner any good. If he thinks otherwise where can be the difficulty of his shewing by an affidavit at least some probability of doing him service? If he knows the nature of those orders and that letter so well as to have ascertained to his own satisfaction, that they may do him service, where can be the harm of his setting out in his affidavit the character of the papers, and shewing how they may be brought to bear upon his own case? when he shall have done so, the court will have something for its discretion to act upon——at present they have nothing but the prisoner's faint conjecture, and the discretion would appear to me not very sound which would be determined by a consideration like that.

I can see but one possible objection to the particular affidavit which I require, which is, that the prisoner would thereby unmask his defence; but in the case of the U. S. vs. Smith, a particular affidavit was required by judge Patterson, setting out what it was expected to prove by the witnesses; and altho' it was objected in that case, that by demanding such an affidavit he compelled the accused to unmask his defence, he nevertheless demanded the affidavit——and in that case, as in this, although the materiality of the evidence was supported by some of the ablest advocates on the continent, the court determined against its materiality, and the cause went on without it. But in the present instance an objection as to unmasking the defence would be an objection merely of form because the gentlemen have by their arguments, in fact, taken off the mask, and stated the manner in which they expect this evidence to apply——we have examined their expectations and I hope found them baseless.

I conclude, sir, that this is an application to the discretion of the court—that justice to the prisoner requires only, that he should have all papers from the offices of state which he shall shew to be material and relavant to his defence; that he has not shewn them to be so in this case; and that, therefore, the process should be withheld until he does shew them to be so. I know of no other rule which, while it will protect the rights of the prisoner will also save the officers from needless, wanton and wicked vexation.

I cannot take my seat, sir, without expressing my deep and sincere sorrow at the *policy* which the gentlemen in the defence have thot it necessary to adopt. As to Mr. Martin I should have been willing to impute this fervid language to the sympathies and resentments of that friendship which he has taken such frequent occasions to express for the prisoner his "*honorable friend*"—in the cause of friendship I can pardon zeal even upon the point of intemperance But the truth is, sir, that before Mr. Martin came to Richmond, this policy was settled; and on every question incidentally brought before the court, we were stunned with invectives against the administration. I appeal to your recollection, sir, whether this policy was not manifested even so early as in those new and until now unheard of challenges to the grand jury for favor?—— Whether that policy was not followed up with increased spirit in the very first speeches which were made in this case, those of Mr. Botts and Mr. Wickham on their *previous* question suspending the attorney's motion to commit? Whether they have not seized with avidity every subsequent occasion, and on every mere question of abstract law before the court, flew off at a tangent from the subject, to launch into declamations against the government—exhibiting the prisoner continually as a persecuted patriot—a Russel or a Sidney—bleeding under the scourge of a despot and dying for virtue sake! If there be any truth in the charges against him, how different were the purposes of his soul from those of a Russel or a Sidney! But I forbear to press this subject! I beg to know what gentlemen can intend, expect or hope from these perpetual philippics against the government? Do they flatter themselves that this court feel political prejudices which will supply the place of argument and innocence on the part of the prisoner? Their conduct amounts to an insinuation of the sort—but I do not believe it—on the contrary, I feel the firm and pleasing assurance that as to the court the beam of their judgment will remain steady, although the earth itself should shake under the concussion of prejudice. Or is it on the bye-standers, that the gentlemen expect to make a favorable impression, and do they use the court merely as a canal, through which they may pour upon the worldundeserved invectives against the government. Do they wish to divide the popular resentment & diminish thereby their own quota? Before the gentlemen arraign the administration let them clear the skirts of the client—Let them prove his innocence—Let them prove that he has not covered himself with the clouds of mystery and just suspicion—Let them prove that he has been all along moving erect and fair in open day, and that these charges against him are totally groundless and false: *that* will be the most eloquent invective which they can pronounce against the prosecution, but until they prove his innocence, it shall be in vain that they attempt to divert our minds to other objects, and other enquiries—we will keep our eyes on Aaron Burr until he satisfies our utmost scruple. I beg to know, Sir, if the course which gentlemen pursue is not disrespectful to the court itself? Suppose there are any foreigners here accustomed to regular government in their own country, what can they infer from hearing the federal administration thus reviled to the federal judiciary; hearing the judiciary told that the administration are "blood hounds; hunting this man with a keen and savage thirst for blood; that they now suppose they have hunted him into their toils and have him safe," Sir, no man, foreigner or citizen, who hears this language addressed to this court and received with all the complacency at least which silence can imply, can make any inferrences from it very honorable to the court; it would only be inferred while they are thus suffered to roll and luxuriate in these gross invectives against the administration, that they are furnishing the joys of a Mahometan paradise to the court as well as to their client. I hope that the court for their own sakes, will compel a decent respect to that government of which they themselves form a branch. On our part we wish only a fair trial of this case; if the man be innocent, in the name of GOD let him go: but while we are on the question of his guilt or innocence, let us not suffer our attention and judgment to be divided and distracted by the introduction of other subjects foreign to the enquiry.

(To be continued.)

BALTIMORE, July 9.

Arrived, sch'r Perseverance, Rook, 11 days from St. Jago. Left brig ——, Terry, of New York, had been ashore on the Caicos, repairing. Brig Sally, Folger, of New York, brought in a prize, cleared, and sailed the day before for Jamaica. Off the Moro, spoke sch'r Minerva, from Baltimore, going in. Between Cape Look Out and Hatteras, saw 17 sail of ships, brigs, and schooners, two of the schooners gave chase, but did not follow him thro' the passage. The morning he sailed a large black schooner under Swedish colors was brought in; supposed from St. Domingo for Baltimore; was not permitted to speak her.

NORFOLK, July 7.

The following is copied *verbatim* from a paper lodged in the Collector's office, last evening.

"JULY 6.

"The schooner Cynthia Ann, from Folly-Landing, Captain Harrison, was fired at in Hampton Roads by a boat belonging to the British squadron; but not thinking proper to stop, continued his way up to Norfolk; they continued firing from the boat to the number of 14 or 16 guns. But of a sudden found he was fired at from the tender just ahead of him, he immediately rounded to, was boarded and asked why a damned rascal he did not heave too for the boat? To which he answered that he did not know why he was to be stopt in his own harbor. The boat then came up and the crew on board of her also abused him, and said they wished they had sunk him, and that they aimed to hit him, which he thinks they did, as their shot seemed very well aimed, they ordered him to tow them back, which he did, and was dismissed."

The following remarks follows the letter of commodore Douglas to the Mayor of Norfolk, in the Ledger of the 6th inst.

THE letter of commodore Douglas, is menacing in a high degree, and as such calculated to excite a correspondent indignation—nor is the letter less inconsistent, unless the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, was by order of his government. He now recommends a course which a week since he or his commander did not chuse to pursue. We would ask, who was it that first departed from the usual course? If the Chesapeake had deserters from the British navy, why not leave that affair to be settled between the two governments?—The fact, as it appears to us, is, that commodore Douglas is disposed to leave the respective governments to act, only when the force he commands cannot operate—— Upon this subject we have expressed ourselves already, we think that our fellow citizens cannot be too well prepared for defence, it is the best way to avoid insult or injury, at the same time you should consider it the duty of every one to conform to the wishes and views of our government, who has now had sufficient time to deliberate and act upon the subject.

The foreign relations of the nation necessarily, from the theory and practice of our government, are best understood by the executive department. The expediency of resorting to hostile measures, and *the time when*, must be better understood by that government, though the ultimate decision belongs to another department.

From the gentleman who bore the answer of the Mayor to commodore Douglas, we understand, the impressions made by his letter were not such as he intended, and that a letter explanatory will be received from him this day. The first letter is now before the public, and surely it is impossible to seperate from it the idea of menace. The British commander we understand explicitly denies any further hostile intentions, unless provoked thereto by hostilities on our part. Let his intentions be what they will, it is the duty of our fellow citizens to continue their zealous and active exertions, to be ready for the worst. We have nothing now to fear from measures of hostility from the force that is in the Roads. Our naval force is under the direction of a brave and judicious officer; this seconded by the forts we trust will defy a naval attack. The volunteer and military corps being now completely armed, are fully competent to repel any force that might be landed, we therefore can trust for security in our own strength.

Whatever may be the result of this business finally, we are confident that the impressions which it has made will never be effaced. The necessity of being always prepared has been so clearly demonstrated, that we perenade curselves that hereafter we shall not find many advocates for the system which would prefer economy to safety.

We do not know how to reconcile the friendly declarations of commodore Douglas with a fact of which we are well assured. A boat from the commodore's ship was employed a considerable time on Saturday in sounding the channel of Elizabeth River almost up to Crany Island, about 4 miles below this place.

Captain Davis, of the barque Petersburg, arrived yesterday from Madeira, was boarded from commodore Douglas' squadron from Hampton Roads, and treated very politely. The brig Ruby, captain Chapman, from Guadaloupe, was also boarded, treated rudely, but permitted to pass. If the British commander is disposed for peace, he should cease to stop vessels in the waters of the U. S.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

From Washington we learn, that the Executive have resolved to call Congress, to meet on the 25th of October next; to send the schooner Revenge with dispatches to our ministers at the court of St. James; that nonretaliation to take place till her return, but in the mean time the seaports to bs fortified, 50 gun boats to be prepared, and 100,000 militia embodied and prepared for immediate service. *Phil. paper.*

We hear our governor received yesterday, a requisition for 15000 men as the quota from this state, to be embodied immediately. *ibid.*

Speaking of the probability of Congress being convened, the Editor of the National Intelligencer says—

On this point there appears to be considerable public solicitude, which as far as we are enabled, we deem it our duty to satisfy. From what we have been able to collect, congress will probably be specially convened, but not before time shall have elapsed sufficient to receive an answer from the British government. The schooner Revenge will be immediately sent to England, with a becoming demand on the part of our government, and with accompanying instructions not to admit of procrastination or evasion. It is probable that about three months will be taken up in going to and returning from England; to this may be added two or three weeks, which may be consumed in that country, as its government may at the arrival of our dispatches, be engaged on objects that will forbid an instantaneous attention to our requisition, and as some time will probably be consumed in the consequent arrangement. This will carry us into the latter end of October or beginning of November at which time it is likely congress will be convened. They will then have before them the materials for the exercise of an enlightened judgment; they will be able to ascertain whether we are to consider Britain as our friend or enemy, and by knowing the extent as well as the nature of the danger to be apprehended, be able to take such measures of war or commercial restrictions, as shall best promote our own interests, and most severely affect those of the enemy.

Captain Dawson arrived at Baltimore states, that the American prisoners who were in jail at La Guira, had been released and one of them put on board the sloop Alert for Salem. Captain D. does not know whether they were of Miranda's party or not.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Harmony, Henry, Boston—sundries, *to J. G. Ladd*

Schr. William & Susan, Tyler, Charleston—sundries, *to different persons*

John, Johnston, Norfolk, do. do.

Sloop Olive Branch, Clements, Baltimore do. do.

Union, Norris, Georgetown—sugars, *to J. Robert,*

FOR NEW-YORK,

The Schooner

SPEEDWELL,

William Baker, Master;

Lying at Vowell's wharf. For freight or passage, appiy to the Master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

July 11. 3t*

FRESH FRUIT.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

50 barrels LIMES, and

A quantity of Sweet ORANGES.

M. EAKIN.

July 11 3t

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are disposed to form a Volunteer Company in Alexandria are requested to meet at the Court-House THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock—and when it is considered that Military Exercise is a manly and patriotic amusement, and that every young man at this eventful crisis should understand the use of a Musket, with the necessary training, it is hoped that the present plan well meet the countenance of a portion of the citizens, as well as the officers of the Militia of this place.

July 11.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Commons of Alexandria, on Monday the 6th inst. a BAY HORSE, fourteen and a half hands high, with a short switched black tail and main, cropt short in the foretop, a blazed face, about five years old. The above reward will be given to whoever brings him home to the subscriber.

O. F. Magrath.

July 10. eo3t

LADIES' PLAID SHOES.

I HAVE just received an elegant assortment of Ladies' plaid Kid Shoes, of the most fashionable and pleasing patterns, with different heels,

Childrens' Red Morocco, to lace,

And a general assortment of Mens' Shoes.

A L S O,

A few dozen Boys' BONAPARTE CAPS.

These Caps have many good qualities—They are handsome, durable and light. They are lined with white leather, and keep the head cool in the sun. They are pliable and do not distort it when growing. You may model the boy's *heart* to your fancy, *but you must give his* HEAD *its own way.*

E. GILMAN.

July 8. d3teo4t

To be Rented by the Subscriber,

THAT commodious three story BRICK HOUSE, next door to Dr. Dick's shop, on Prince-street—Possession to be given on the first of August next.

☞ As I intend to leave this state early in said month, beg that all those that are anyways indebted to me will please call and settle the same on or before the first of August aforesaid; and those that have any legal claims against me will please exhibit them in due time.

ANN JACKS.

July 7. eo6t*

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Philip Wanton* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump Hill*, and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 12, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

June 29. 3tawts

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria;

HAS LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Books,

VIZ.

GUTHRIE'S Geography, in 2 vs. quarto, with a folio Atlas—Price 17 dollars—the Atlas separate is	$10 00
Morse's Geography, 2 vols. octavo, with Maps,	6 50
—— —— abridged for the use of schools,	1 00
Mackay's Navigation,	3 50
Bowditch's do. (a new edition)	3 50
Blunt's Coasting Pilot improved	3 50
Johnson's Dictionary with Walker's Pronounciation,	3 50
Brooke's General Gazetteer improved,	3 50
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States,	2 50
Geographical Compilations, 2 vols. 12 mo.	2 50
Domestic Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. octavo,	15 00
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.	4 50
Young's do. do.	3 50
Shakspeare's Works, 8 v. 12 mo.	10 00
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v. boards,	14 00
Octavo Bibles with Carn's Notes,	3 to 8 50
—— ——, 4 vols. fine paper,	10 00
Carey's Family Bible, at 3 75 and	10 00
Oxford Quarto Bible,	7 50
Ferrand's Latin Courses, in 2 parts, each	75
Adams on the Globes,	1 50
Life of Nelson,	2 00
Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols. octavo,	6 00
Webster on Pestilence, 2 vols. oct.	4 00
Wallace on Diseases,	2 00
Cullen's Practice,	2 50
Rush's Enquiries, 4 vols. octavo	9 00
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions,	2 00
Lavoisier's Chemistry,	3 50
New Dispensatory,	3 00
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols. oct.	3 50
Cullen's Materia Medica,	2 50
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. octavo,	11 00
Bell on Ulcers,	1 50
Brown's Elements of Medicine,	2 00
John Newton's Works, 9 v. 12 mo.	8 00
Saurins' Sermons, 7 vols.	14 00
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,	2 00
Berkley's Minute Philosopher,	2 00
Paley's Natural Theology,	2 00

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA:

EIGHT NUMBERS PUBLISHED.

Price to non-subscribers *Three Dollars Fifty Cents* per Number.

☞ *Only two copies for sale.*

July 9.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me, are hereby requested to take said flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me, are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me, or the firm of DENNEY & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

☞ *To Rent*—A Warehouse.

Edmund Denney.

June 27. eo1lt,

PROPOSALS

Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,

ARROWSMITH's,

MAP OF THE WORLD;

The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper.—— Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

*** Subscriptions received by R. Gray, Alexandria.

June 1.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&stf

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,

Received per the Mercury from St. Thomas, FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,
OR
Cuthbert Powell.

June 27. d6t-eo5t

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, *July 3d*, 1807.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 13th inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, *Secretary.*

July 3 eo3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at *Dawson's tavern*, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on *FRIDAY* the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Com'rs.

June 24. 2awts

Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.

ELEVENTH STREET,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON CITY,

INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a compleat and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.

☞ The Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.

N B. The copy right will be secured.

May 19.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d6m

Lately published in this City,

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS SARGENT, ISAAC ROBBINS and HENRY S. EARL:

A

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE & MINISTERIAL LABORS

OF THE

REV. WILLIAM WATERS:

Handsomely bound—Price 50 Cents.

June 16.

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins,

Also on Hand,

Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.

A general assortment of

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8. [10] eo6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *fit up for home, or exportation.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 10. eotf.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

April 6. 3taw

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE-HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Fouchee*, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 *Dollars* will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any gaol, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,

June 27. eo

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

(Price One Dollar.)

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.